

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

Vol. 1, No. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. MARCH, 2, 1864.

NO. 288.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claim against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,

Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 10, 1863—*Yeoman copy.*

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmer Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—*Ye.*

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY OF OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sned, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Geo. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

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Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

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D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

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Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardstown.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, Lexington.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Dwyall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Baldwin J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Krus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

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13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeau, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. C. Barber, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

13th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.</p

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 2, 1864.

On the 22d February the Corner Stone of a Monument to the Union Soldiers buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, was laid with imposing ceremonies. It is intended that the Monument shall be one in every way worthy the object for which it is erected.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.
Meeting in Cumberland County.

T. T. Alexander, Esq., recommended for the Judgeship of the 15th Judicial District.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, held in the town of Burkesville, on the 20th February, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, or, more properly, to express their preference for the candidate who they desired to make the race, and provide as Judge in said district, for the next ensuing term,—

Mr. JAMES A. GILMORE was called to the Chair, and A. D. ROBINSON appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, our esteemed fellow-citizen, T. T. ALEXANDER, Esq., whose moral worth, unquestioned integrity, and legal attainments so well fit and qualify him for the important trust, was declared the unanimous choice of the meeting for said office.

It was further agreed, that the gallant and heroic Major M. H. OWSLEY was the unanimous choice of the meeting for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, and that the persons composing the meeting would use their influence to secure the election of Messrs. ALEXANDER and OWSLEY.

It was further agreed, that the Secretary should send a copy of the above proceedings to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Journal, and Louisville Democrat, and respectfully ask their publication. When the meeting adjourned.

JAMES A. GILMORE, Chairman.

A. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 24, 1864.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

The Legislature, with its hurry and confusion has left you; and none are more sincerely glad of it than the members' constituents.

Unlike its predecessor, the entrance of a few of its members into the Cincinnati Convention, under the inspiration of the Louisville Journal and its fellow-lovers of Vandenberg's "Northern Democracy," in November last, excited distrust in loyal minds, before it assembled. Yet, no one can say that it did not do better than the dying hours of its predecessor. It refused to endorse the "bundle of abstractions and generalities," telegraphed the "Kentucky Legislative Platform," of the session of 1863?

And what will the Journal and its pets and masters do about it?—Switch off, like the Louisville Democrat and its corporal's guard upon another track?—"solitary and alone!" Or return from their apostacy? But, I beg pardon of the Journal, for using its word "apostate," or "apostacy." For no one can truthfully charge it with having changed front, since it applauded Magoffin's refusal to furnish the President troops to put down the rebellion.

Meeting with a clear-headed mountain member, on his way home, I sought his opinion of the complexion of the Legislature. He at once replied, that it was considerably mixed. He some times thought the majority loyal, and, at other times doubted it. But, upon one point he was very clear, that there were some members in each house, who were elected as Union men, that were worse rebels in practice than one or two members known and avowed sympathizers with the rebellion.

But they are now amongst their constituents. Whether to preach their peculiar abstractions and generalities, and call public meetings, like that one at Danville, for the 27th February, of "conservative Union men,"—which, judging from the conduct and action of those leaders who have assumed the title of "conservative," is but another name for that old rebel organization "Constitutional Union men;" or to go back into the bosom of the party, time alone can disclose.

By the by, this new Danville manœuvre, of avoiding the judgment of one's party friends, by assembling only such of them as agree with you, is to be extensively practised this summer. Those leaders have traded with the "Northern Democracy;" and they do not intend to expose their weakness, by meeting with the Union party. Under their call, rebel sympathizers can come in; but no unadulterated Union man.

Do you not think it is time that we were preparing for the holding of our State Convention, to make arrangements for the Presidential election? If so, stir up the Central Committee upon the subject. I suggest Frankfort, as the place, and Wednesday, the 25th of May, as the time. The meeting of another Convention in Louisville, on the 9th of May, would suggest the propriety of voiding confusion, by not holding both at the same place.

The Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, camped near this city, has several soldiers of mixed blood,—Indian, African, and Anglo-Saxon. One of these, with a preponderance of African blood, was detailed two days ago as a part of the Provost Guard. When his nationality was discovered by a few rebel sympathizers, a clamor was raised, and the commandant of the post ordered the soldier back to camp. Which was trumpeted as a great triumph!

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.
Meeting of the 7th Kentucky Infantry.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Feb. 3, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the 7th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, held this evening for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions, expressing our sorrow at the resignation of Lieut. Col. John Lucas, commanding 7th Kentucky Vol Inf., G. L. Maret, Capt. Co. G, was chosen President, and J. M. Beatty, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the President, Capt. L. A. Byron, Assistant Surgeon A. B. Conant, Lieut. Wm. J. C. Jackson, and Lieut. J. M. Beatty, were appointed a committee, for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the officers and men of said regiment concerning said resignation.

The committee, having reported the following resolutions, they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Lieutenant Colonel John Lucas having dissolved connection with the 7th regiment Kentucky volunteer infantry, by resignation, therefore be it unanimously Resolved, By all the members of the regiment, that it is with unfeigned sorrow and deepest regret we learn that we are to be deprived of the services and companionship of this gallant officer.

Resolved, That we shall ever remember him as an earnest and faithful officer, devoted to the cause of Union and liberty, and as one who feared not to show his patriotism, and zeal on the battle-field, as in garrison, in public, as well as by private conversation.

Resolved, That we tender him our thanks for the interest he has displayed in our behalf while connected with us, and that in his final departure from us our best wishes and kindest feelings go with him.

Resolved, That the regiment accompany him en masse to the steamboat landing on his departure.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings and resolutions be forwarded to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Journal and Democrat, N. O. Times, Baton Rouge papers, and Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, for publication.

Capt. L. A. BYRON,

Lieut. WM. H. JACKSON,

Lieut. J. M. BEATTY,

Asst. Surg. A. B. CONANT,

Committee.

CAPT. G. L. MARET, President.

J. M. BEATTY, Secretary.

Harvey Barnett, company C, 1st Ky. rebel cavalry, died at Rock Island Barracks on the 20th of February, of variola.

The Savannah Republican formally corrects the rumor that Gen. Toombs was arrested for treason. He was only put off the car for refusing to show a pass, and violently abusing the officers of the train.

The latest Southern papers represent the bombardment of Charleston as being prosecuted with great vigor. On the 24th ultimo 148, and on the 28th 100 shells were thrown into the town. Our troops are erecting batteries on Dixon's Island, which command Solomon's Creek.

"Scott County," a correspondent of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, rather indignantly denies the truth of the statement of a previous correspondent of that paper, that the transfer of Basil Duke from his close confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary to Camp Chase on parole, was alone effected through the efforts of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. He says "the transfer was effected by those who may be supposed to feel a much more intense interest in Col. Duke's present and future welfare than can Bishop Purcell."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) papers notice the arrival at that place of Col. Jas. Foster, from the mines in Idaho Territory. He reports the mines very rich. In consequence of many robberies and murders, the miners had organized a Vigilance Committee, and were arresting and hanging the murderers. One of the scoundrels confessed, and gave the names of eighty-three desperadoes who constituted a band to rob and murder the miners. Over one hundred murders had been committed by the band. When Col. Foster left, thirteen of the gang had been hung; and they were on the track of more. The effect of this punishment was already seen and felt, especially in Virginia City, in the almost total cessation of robberies.

The greatest cavalry expedition of the war, started from Memphis and Corinth, Mississippi, about the time that General Sherman left Vicksburg, on his expedition.

It is under command of Generals A. J. Smith and Grierson, and numbered, at the time of starting, full ten thousand men. It is presumed, and we suppose correctly, that it is a part of General Sherman's command, or to act in concert with his forces.

It is known that the rebel cavalry forces under Roddy, Lee, Adams, and Forrest had concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen. Smith's forces. And from rebel sources there is a rumor that they attacked General Smith at West Point, Mississippi, and had driven him back with considerable loss. We await further news, before we put any reliance in the report.

After the foregoing was in type, a telegram from Memphis was received stating that Gen. Smith's cavalry force returned to that city, at three o'clock on the morning of the 26th, from the raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They destroyed a large amount of corn and other provisions, and made a wreck of the trunks work on the railroad. The rebel cavalry were encountered and considerable fighting was done. The fruits of the expedition includes 2,000 negroes, 1,500 mules, brought in, and 1,000,000 bushels corn destroyed. It was successful in every thing except in forming a junction with Gen. Sherman. This failure must be regarded as overbalancing all the advantages gained, and may be the cause of disaster to our forces now in the heart of the enemy's country. The rebel cavalry, however, cannot reach the vicinity of Gen. Sherman's operations for sometime, if at all.

MAJ. GEN. Q. A. GILMORE
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

At our latest accounts BEAUREGARD was at Tallahassee, the Capital of the State with about 15,000 troops, for the purpose of obstructing the further progress of General Gilmore, whose force is about the same number.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. Q. A. GILMORE.

ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

At our latest accounts BEAUREGARD was at

Union National Convention.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Union National Committee met in Washington City, on the 22d of February, Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. On consultation, they unanimously adopted a call for a National Convention, to meet at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The call is "upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means."

The Expedition to Florida.

There has been much speculation as to the whys and wherefores of the sending of Gen. GILLMORE and his forces to Florida. It appears that it is neither a raid, nor yet, as charged by some of Mr. Lincoln's opponents, a mere political move; but an effort for permanent possession, to relieve the citizens,—a majority of whom it is known have ever been loyal to the old flag,—and to cut off the chief, if not almost only, rebel dependence for a supply of beef.

A circular from "P. M. White, Major and Chief Commissary" of the rebel army has come into possession of our Government. It appears that the rebels have captured the 7th Kentucky volunteer infantry, by re-arranged.

Resolved, By all the members of the regiment, that it is with unfeigned sorrow and deepest regret we learn that we are to be de-

prived of the services and companionship of this gallant officer.

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At our latest accounts BEAUREGARD was at

COURT OF APPEALS.

Causes decided since the 18th instant, and not heretofore reported, viz:

Tandy vs Blanton, Owen; affirmed.

Richmond and Lexington turnpike company vs Rogers, Fayette; reversed.

MONDAY, Feb. 22d, 1864.

ORDERS.

Commonwealth vs Turner, Madison; to be docked for Tuesday, 14th June next, by consent of parties.

Stephens et al vs Benton et al, Kenton; motion by appellees to set aside judgment for costs.

Crawford's ex'r vs Thompson et al, Scott; petition for rehearing filed.

Smith vs Robinson et al, Louisville Chancery; affidavit filed and warning order awarded.

Smith vs Copeland, Louisville Chancery; affidavit filed and warning order awarded.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hornby vs Landenburg, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Hornby et al vs Swift, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Stephens et al vs Benton et al, Kenton; motion to correct taxation of costs sustained.

Crawford's ex'r vs Thompson et al, Scott; petition for rehearing overruled.

Nichols vs Cornwall, Jefferson;

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864

New Goods.—See advertisement of Messrs Gray & Saffell, who are now receiving their Spring Stock of Goods. They invite every body to call. Do so.

The National House of Representatives, on the 26th February, passed a bill authorizing loyal States, under certain restrictions, to recruit in the States in rebellion, and thus fill their quotas, with white or black volunteers.

Sixty-three of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature held a caucus on the evening of the 26th February, and unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-election.

Brigadier General Hobson has returned to his position as commandant of the Military District of Southwestern Kentucky. His headquarters have been established at Cave City, the most eligible point for easy and rapid communication with all parts of the district.

From Gen. Hobson's known activity and promptness, guerrilla raids and marauding will find an uphill business in his district.

The Forty-fifth Kentucky Infantry, Col Brown, has been ordered to Owen county to look after the rebels and guerrillas of that county. We understand the regiment will be stationed there for some time.

On the evening of the 26th February, John Wesley Owen, of Jefferson county, committed suicide by blowing his brains out. Though a cripple, he had killed three men, at different times; and in each case managed to escape on the plea of self-defense.

Franklin Circuit Court—Important Cases.

The two cases of the Commonwealth vs Thos. S. Page and his Sureties on his official bond, and the cases against various Sheriffs, arising out of Page's defalcation, are now up before the Franklin Circuit Court. Various questions of law have been brought before the Court by demurrer. Amongst the questions involved one is, whether Page's sureties and the sureties of some of the Sheriffs can plead against the Commonwealth the limitation of seven years, prescribed in the Revised Statutes, in regard to actions against those who are sureties in "obligations or contracts." The argument will be continued to day.

OWEN LOVEJOY and S. C. F'OMEROY are using their Congressional franks to distribute secret circulars and pamphlets, to show that Mr. LINCOLN is not the man they desire to be next President. He is, they say, "too much given to compromise!" He is not a radical; and if re-elected, he may, to secure the crushing of the rebellion, compromise some point of policy which will defeat some scheme the radicals desire to carry out. We can assure Senator POMEROY and Representative Lovejoy, that the hostility of such radicals as they are, is the best recommendation to the confidence of the people that Mr. LINCOLN could have, or that he could desire.

Very Unjustifiable.

Many persons, taking the exaggerated reports of the doings of the late Emancipation Convention, as given in the Journal, are blatant in their denunciation of Mr. LINCOLN for every radical sentiment uttered, or reported as uttered, by members of the convention. Now, the truth of the matter is, that all the radical talk on the occasion was by persons opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, and who are, principle ally at least, for Genl. FREMONT, who has been retired from service by the President. This fact is well known; but it suits the taste of a certain class to misrepresent the President, and hold him accountable for every thing that does not agree with their idea of things.

A convention assembled at Louisville last week, to consider the proper measures necessary to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, so as to have at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water. The body was not very full; and no definite mode was agreed upon. Mayor Kaye, of Louisville, presided. The following gentlemen constituted an Executive Committee on the subject. We presume they will perfect some mode of procedure, to obtain from Congress an appropriation of some five to six millions of dollars for the object. George A. Tharston, Pittsburgh, Chairman; James E. Wharton, Parkersburg; George Graham, Cincinnati; George Steely, Louisville, and M. A. Lawrence, Evansville.

A circular letter to the District Attorneys has been issued from the Attorney General's Office, setting forth that many persons against whom criminal indictments or against whose property proceedings under the confiscation law are pending in the courts of the United States, growing out of their participation in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation of December last, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where rights of third parties have intervened, which the proclamation offers and secures. The President has accordingly directed instructions to be issued to the District Attorneys to discontinue such proceedings.

Resolved, That, ignoring all former party distinctions, one vote in convention be allowed to each county for every five hundred votes cast in the aggregate at the Presidential election of 1860, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty.

And appointed the following named gentlemen as the State Executive Central Committee:

James Speed, Chairman, Lewis N. Dembitz, John Tompkins, Louisville; C. F. Bayland, Newport; H. Cummings, C. A. Preston, Covington; Thos. C. Calvert, Geo. D. Blakey, Bowlinggreen; Perry S. Layton, Clarksburg.

Border Slave States' Emancipation Convention.

On the 22d of February, in pursuance of a previous notice published, a number of persons assembled at Louisville, as delegates to a Border Slave States' Emancipation Convention. The assembly organized by the election and appointment of the following gentlemen:

President—W. P. Thomasson, of Kentucky.

Vice Presidents—M. M. Bryan, Tennessee; F. H. Wolfe, Arkansas; J. S. Nixon, Kentucky; General McNeil, Missouri.

Secretaries—J. T. Fowler, Tennessee; Jas. Taussig, Missouri; J. W. Campbell, Kentucky; Major Lucien J. Barnes, Arkansas.

Committee on Resolutions—Arkansas, H. H. Wolf and L. J. Barnes.

Tennessee—R. Farquharson, Wm. Wines,

J. S. Fowler—Kentucky—Jas. Speed, Geo. D. Blakey, B. F. Sandford.

Missouri—Col. Morse, A. Nichols, J. F. Hume.

On the second day of the meeting, there was, from the various reports published in Louisville and Cincinnati papers, considerable noise and confusion, proceeding principally from the extreme radical element from Missouri. But the more politic and prudent portion of the convention finally shaped matters, in a great measure, to suit them selves.

The labors of the convention produced the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the unity of this country with the present republican form of Government, State and National must be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed.

2. That slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion; that we can see no hope of permanent peace until the principles of freedom announced in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, are carried into practice. The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not is no longer exclusively a State but a National one. It is, therefore, proper that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom to every human being within its jurisdiction. Such a guarantee of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of Republican form of government to each State.

3. The Government has the constitutional right to command the services of every man, no matter what his color or condition, whether bond or free. The master can not interfere with his right between the man and the Government, and we are in favor of enlisting and enrolling all alike.

4. That during a rebellion, the President, in the exercise of the war power, has full and ample authority to free all the slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are hereby invested irrevocably with all the rights of freemen, and in the present rebellion he ought to exercise this power to its full extent.

5. That with the effects of the President's amnesty proclamation before us, we declare that, in our opinion, the same has been injurious to the Union cause, and in its operation within the districts to which it specially applies, humiliating and unjust to loyal men, by placing them upon the same footing with rebels, and we would, therefore, urge its recall or suspension until armed rebellion is wholly crushed.

6. That the Slave State Freedom Convention be permanently organized, by the formation of an Executive Committee of one member and one alternate member from each of the slave States, for the purpose of carrying out its principles, and that the delegations from each State represented in this convention appoint the members of said committee.

7. That we declare ourselves favorable to such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as shall make the President's election for one term only.

Kentucky State Organization.

On the afternoon of the 22d, the Kentucky delegates held a separate meeting and proceeded to form a State organization. The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

First—That the unity of this country, with the present republican forms of government must be preserved and the rebellion suppressed.

Second—That slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion; that we can see no hope of permanent peace until the principles of freedom announced in the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom for every human being—such a guarantee of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of a republican form of government to each State.

Third—The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not, is no longer a State but a National one; it is therefore proper that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom for every human being—such a guarantee of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of a republican form of government to each State.

Fourth—The Government has the constitutional right to command the services of every man, no matter what his color or condition, whether bond or free. The master can not interfere with his right between the man and his Government.

Fifth—That the following gentlemen constitute an Executive Committee on the subject. We presume they will perfect some mode of procedure, to obtain from Congress an appropriation of some five to six millions of dollars for the object.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

Whereas, A National Convention of the friends of the Union and Emancipation has been called to meet at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the 7th day of June, 1864, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, therefore, That we call upon all our friends in Kentucky who are in favor of the suppression of the present rebellion, of the eradication of its great curse—slavery—throughout the land, and of the restoration of the Union upon the firm and permanent basis of universal freedom, to meet by their delegates in State convention at Louisville, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1864, for the purpose of appointing the delegates from Kentucky to the National Convention, and to nominate eleven candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That, ignoring all former party distinctions, one vote in convention be allowed to each county for every five hundred votes cast in the aggregate at the Presidential election of 1860, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty.

And appointed the following named gentlemen as the State Executive Central Committee:

James Speed, Chairman, Lewis N. Dembitz, John Tompkins, Louisville; C. F. Bayland, Newport; H. Cummings, C. A. Preston, Covington; Thos. C. Calvert, Geo. D. Blakey, Bowlinggreen; Perry S. Layton, Clarksburg.

Yesterday was the first day of Spring, and the clerk of the weather celebrated the occasion by robing all Nature in snowy-white habiliments.

In Louisville, on the 25th February, J. M. Hester, of Graves county sold his crop (six hogshead) of tobacco, at \$32 41 per hundred pounds. On the same day a hogshead sold at \$33 25; and another at \$50, per hundred pounds.

On the 29th ultimo, the United States Senate confirmed Gen. U. S. GRANT, as Major General, and Geens. MADE, MCPHERSON, SHERMAN and THOMAS as Brigadier Generals in the regular army. Gens. PLEASON and WARREN were confirmed Major Generals of volunteers. Many appointments of less general interest were also ratified.

Up to the 29th ultimo, all was quiet in Gen. Thomas's front. The Federal forces still held Tunnel Hill, and the rebels Dalton. From Gen. Schofield's Department we learn that the Federal troops occupy Morris town; and that Longstreet is still retreating, on both sides of the Holston river.

A State convention of the Union party of Maryland, met at Baltimore, on the 22d February, to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, to assemble in New York, next, in Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The delegates were instructed that Mr. Lincoln was the decided choice of Maryland. This will be hard upon Winter Davis and other radical politicians, who are getting very bitter toward the President.

There is a report by way of New York, that Gen. Seymour, who was in command of the troops in Florida, permitted himself to be surprised on the 20th, near Sanderson, and the Federal troops were defeated, and fell back to Jacksonville.

The Nashville papers, from information from Gen. Grant's headquarters, discredit the report.

LATER—Richmond papers up to the 20th were received at Fortress Monroe yesterday. These contain no report of a great rebel victory, or any kind of a victory. A dispatch dated Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 26th, says our forces had retreated to Jacksonville, and mention a rebel officer who was killed in some engagement, but no reference is made to an event such as we have reported via New York. The latter speaks of the disaster as having occurred on the afternoon of the 20th.

The silence of the rebel press on this subject cannot be explained, except upon the ground that no disaster occurred. If the rebels had gained the advantages indicated by the New York rumors, they would not only have reported it, but blazoned it abroad and talked about it, unless they have very recently changed their policy regarding matters. We may at least doubt the reliability of the New York rumors.

The rebel papers contain a speech, recently made at Atlanta, Georgia, by Howell Cobb. He fully sustains the deplorable condition of the insurrectionary States and rebel army, resulting from scarcity of food, as set forth in the circular of the rebel commissary White, portions of which we give in another column. Cobb storms and appeals to the people to bring in food; and threatens, in the most awful manner, what he will do, if the citizens of Georgia, etc., do not voluntarily bring forward food for the troops.

His speech is instructive, but we have no space to day to comment upon it.

One point at which he aims is the same that White promulgates all through his circular; to wit: that it is the duty of those who do not go into the army themselves, "to sow and gather for the government;" to sell nothing but to the government—that is, their neighbors and the "poor white trash," may starve, but all their surplus products must be had by the government. Truly the South has got their rights with a vengeance.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has been appointed to the command of the rebel army in Western Virginia. On the announcement of the fact he made a speech to the remnant of the Kentucky brigade with him, in the course of which, as reported by a rebel paper, he said:

He had been ordered, without his own seeking or solicitation, to the command of the Department of Western Virginia, and he considered it no departure from the rules of military decorum to say that he had made every effort to obtain permission for this brigade to go with him. He had hoped that he would yet succeed. It would be a thorny path they would have to travel, beset with dangers and hardship, but then they would be nearer their homes, with a chance once more to regain them. He alluded to the time when they left Kentucky, driven from a state of neutrality, and they knew the only condition on which they could return. He would not insult the young men by asking them what course they would pursue; but to married men, like himself, who had not seen their homes nor wives for nearly three years, they might think it hard. It was hard, very hard, but not so hard as to be deprived of their personal liberties, and to lose all the honor and fame won by their heroic bravery, by returning and throwing their leprosy bodies into the arms of women, who night love, but could not respect, them for such unworthy conduct. The shades of the martyred heroes would rise and pour out their maledictions on all such.

The reader will be struck with the fact that the arch traitor thus publicly acknowledges the fact the wives and homes of himself and his co-traitors, are protected by the people they are for destroying. It is time that these scoundrels had their families sent to them; and the eyes of loyal people, whose husbands, sons, brothers and friends are in the Union army, were no longer annoyed and insulted by their presence among us.

Resolved, That, ignoring all former party distinctions, one vote in convention be allowed to each county for every five hundred votes cast in the aggregate at the Presidential election of 1860, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty.

And appointed the following named gentlemen as the State Executive Central Committee:

James Speed, Chairman, Lewis N. Dembitz, John Tompkins, Louisville; C. F. Bayland, Newport; H. Cummings, C. A. Preston, Covington; Thos. C. Calvert, Geo. D. Blakey, Bowlinggreen; Perry S. Layton, Clarksburg.

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Resolved, That, ignoring all former party distinctions, one vote in convention be allowed to each county for every five hundred votes cast in the aggregate at the Presidential election of 1860, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty.

And appointed the following named gentlemen as the State Executive Central Committee:

James Speed, Chairman, Lewis N. Dembitz, John Tompkins, Louisville; C. F. Bayland, Newport; H. Cummings, C.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1863-w&tw3.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me in the Breckinridge Circuit Court for the murder of Davis E. Crawford, has made his escape from the Hardinsburg jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Lewis Baker, and his delivery to the Jailer of Breckinridge county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Baker is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, light hair, fair skin, grey eyes, and has very little to say to any one.

Jan. 11, 1864-w&tw3.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$750 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN MULLINS, MICAH RICHARDS, and BAL. DANIELS, (alias Bal Jones) did on the 20th of October, 1863, murder James Edwards, of Adair county, and that the said murderers are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of each of said murderers, and their delivery to the Jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Mullins is a low, heavy set man, with a scar on one of his cheeks.

Micah Richards is a dark skin, black eyed man, slender, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

Bal. Daniels, alias Bal Jones, is a large, light haired, light eyed, ruffian looking man, near 6 feet high, weight 170 or 180 pounds. All profess to be Tennessee refugees.

Nov. 27, 1863-w&tw3.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, is to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Bob, and his delivery to the Jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob is about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark color, compactly built, left handed, and weighs about 150 pounds.

Nov. 17, 1863-w&tw3.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who had fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The two men were both young men, and one about 18 or 20 years old, and of slender make; the other 20 or 22 years old, heavy set; both with light hair, the oldest one with long sandy hair.

Nov. 6, 1863-w&tw3.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 22, 1863-tf.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—For Session of five months, \$10. July 22, 1863-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863-tf.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.



THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-Western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE, ARRIVE

NICHOLASVILLE, 12:20 P. M. COVINGTON ... 6:00 P. M. Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:40 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time to Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,

Nov. 30, 1863-tf.

Gent'l Ticket Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is authorized \$10,000,000.00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund 6,559,525.00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand \$262,541.76

2. Real estate unincorporated 130,660,000

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincorporated Real Estate worth

per cent, more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying.

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission 685,400.00

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying — how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to wit:

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861 46,000.00

7. All other securities 49,383.25

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027.68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

2. Business conducted with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556.39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ATNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.

DAN. SEIXAS,
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and affixed my official seal the [L. S.] day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statement and exhibits referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

John B. TEMPLE, Agent.

Frankfort.

March 25, 1863-2w.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb 2